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~~REPORT~~

25X

DATE DISTR. 25 March 1948

NO. OF PAGES 29

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SUPPLEMENT TO
REPORT NO.

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THIS IS UNEVALUATED INFORMATION FOR THE RESEARCH
USE OF TRAINED INTELLIGENCE ANALYSTS

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25X1

1. The attached statement to the Press by President Roxas on 5 March 1948 is forwarded for your information.

EVALUATE

Figure 2

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PRESS STATEMENT OF THE PRESIDENT

After careful and thorough deliberation and upon the recommendation of the Secretary of the Interior, the Secretary of Justice, the Secretary of National Defense, the Chief of Constabulary and the governors of the provinces of Central and Southern Luzon now being harassed by lawless elements, I have today declared the Hukbalahap, headed by Luis Taruc, the the Pambansang Kaisahan Manggagawa (PKM), headed by Mateo del Castillo, as illegal associations organized and maintained to commit acts of sedition and other crimes, for the purpose of overthrowing our present government under the Constitution by wresting the reins of government from the lawfully-elected representatives of the people and establishing a government of their own, through force and intimidation.

The Hukbalahap and the PKM are allied and complementary associations. Although the former is directly charged with the undertaking of military operations, and the latter with the political, economic and propaganda activities, they act jointly and in close collaboration.

The leaders and the members of these associations have been and are attempting to set up local governments of their own, arrogating to themselves executive, legislative and judicial functions. They have publicly taken up arms against the Government of the Republic and have openly defied government authority, fighting several pitched battles with Constabulary and other agents of the law. The reports show that between April 28, 1946 and January 23, 1948, the forces of the Hukbalahap had no less than 95 encounters and skirmishes with the Government forces. The reports are replete with specific instances of ambuscade perpetrated by the Hukbalahaps on military police patrols. That these activities follow a preconceived

plan laid down by the leaders of the organization is

"FREE"

"FREE"

- 2 -

shown in a circular issued by Mateo del Castillo, dated June 25, 1946, which was found by the agents of the law in his premises, containing the following:

"1. All squadrons are hereby ordered to attack all enemies, especially the MP's and guerrillas, so that they will have fear and change their mind and give up their posts.

"2. It is hereby ordered that two squadrons, the famed 8-8, 5-5, 4 or some men of Col. Rio Aquino, enter Manila to solve the problem in Manila. The provincial roads should not be used. Use bancas via Calumpit, Hagonoy, until Navotas, Malabon, and then disperse. Some should enter Balintawak via La Loma Cemetery. Arms should be concealed by the Chinese comrades.

"7. Receive instructions from Comrad Representative Felco. Pampanga, Tarlac, and Bulacan have already received theirs. Make it known to the people that all who are wanted or may be wanted are already dead."

They are endeavoring to remove part of the territory of the Philippines from the allegiance to our Government and its laws. They are exacting taxes and are terrorizing landowners and their laborers to prevent them from cultivating their farms. They have committed and are committing countless crimes of murder, robbery, rape, arson and many other violations of the public peace and openly advocate murder to attain their ends. So, in a circular issued by Mateo del Castillo, dated March 15, 1946, which was found by the agents of the law in the premises of said Mateo del Castillo, he enjoined his men as follows:

"6. We must be stout hearted because the time has come. The government must not be given a chance because it is yet weak and in confusion. Efforts

"FREE"

"FREE"

should be exerted to eliminate the property owners and the fascist followers of Roxas.

"7. When Roxas goes to us to campaign, take B. (may signify Babay, life.) Bring arms and experienced M's to Manila so that Roxas may be located at any time.

"11. x x x Anybody in the province who will oppose by reactionary acts or who affiliates with us for political convenience, should be killed (take his B.)

"12. These orders of the Military Committee should be complied with and no time should be wasted. Dominador L. Salanga, alias Juan Conde, residing at 39 Craig, Sampaloc, Manila, and an employee of the Marsal Press in Manila, who admitted that he was a Huk and a Communist, has testified that "the most immediate and ultimate plan of the Huks is to assassinate President Roxas", and that the plot to assassinate the President "is to be executed by all means possible when opportunity arises."

They are systematically depriving farmers of their produce. They have entered towns and, after murdering or kidnapping government officials, have installed their own men in positions of authority. They claim to have connections with a foreign power and are propagandizing their members into the belief that that foreign power will soon invade the Philippines and effect a change of regime, with their armed assistance. Convinced that they cannot, with their present strength overthrow the Government of this Republic through force, their immediate objective is to create chaos, confusion and widespread discontent among our people, to prepare for the establishment in our midst of a military dictatorship under their control, which they assure will have the protection and assistance of a foreign power.

Enrique de Guzman, alias de Leon, alias Silva, Huk Com-

mander of Squadron 105, who was arrested in his house in

"FREE"

- 4 -

"FREE"

the barrio of Magad, Concepcion, Marlas, by an MP unit on April 19, 1946, testified before Lt. Osterbaldo Z. Emilia on May 7, 1946, among other things, as follows:

"Q. Do you know that we have a government, which is the Commonwealth Government? A. Yes.

"Q. Then why are the Haks establishing another kind of government? A. It is the order of the high command given to me to form this government.

X X X X

"Q. What have you heard about Russia and Communism from your comrades? A. If the Russians will arrive in the Philippines, we will have our independence and easy life.

"Q. How do you know that the Russians will arrive here in the Philippines? A. Salva, Sagsal, and Davidson (all aliases) of the high command were the ones who told me that the Russians will arrive here in the Philippines.

X X X X

"Q. Do you mean to tell me that without Russia arriving in the Philippines we are not going to have our independence?

"A. Because to tell you frankly, sir, the real truth is that the Hukbalahaps want to establish a government here in the Philippines which is communistic in nature similar to that of Russia. Hence, in order to accomplish this, the Haks want to fight and overthrow this government. That is why we are expecting Russia to arrive in the Philippines in order to help us accomplish this end.

"Q. You said that the Haks in collaboration with these different organizations and formed into this Communist Party are organizing a government communistic

"FREE"

- 5 -

FREE

in form and patterned after that of Russia. Do you know what procedure or system is being used to accomplish this end?

"A. We have to organize the people so that after all the people are organized we can form a government.

"Q. After having all the people organized and this government that you are talking about is being formed, how can that government function when there is a government that is now functioning? A. Because when all the people in the Philippines shall have joined this organization, we will have sufficient force to fight, replace, and overthrow the government of the Commonwealth of the Philippines.

I have taken this action not without prolonged and most careful investigation. Although for many months I have been morally convinced of the illegal objectives of these two organizations, I have refrained from taking this step without sufficient evidence which might be satisfactory to the Filipino people.

I believe in the right of association and the right too of the people to group together for the purpose of achieving social or political reforms, or to petition for the redress of grievances in accordance with constitutional processes. These rights are guaranteed by the Constitution and I am determined to safeguard those rights to the fullest extent compatible with the safety of the Republic. The evidence now in my possession, however, show beyond every reasonable doubt that the Huk-balahap and the PKM, by their actions and their propaganda, are pursuing clearly unlawful aims not only subversive in nature but destructive of the very rights that they are claiming to exercise.

FREE

- 6 -

FREE

Their very existence is a defiance of the Constitution. They brazenly proclaim their allegiance to a foreign power. They consider themselves the enemy of the Constitution and of the Government established under it.

The present declaration is a warning to the leaders and the members of the Hukbalahap and the PKM organizations. It means that any active member of these organizations will be arrested and prosecuted before the courts. It also means that any person voluntarily giving assistance or cooperation to these organizations or in any way giving them aid or comfort will likewise be prosecuted. This declaration will also serve to instruct every peace officer to bring about the arrest of the leaders and members of these organizations.

The evidence supporting the conclusion that I have reached consists of various documents signed by leaders of these organizations captured from their headquarters, sworn statements by their members who have been arrested, publications issued by them, and the reports submitted by the different agencies of the Government. This evidence is in the possession of the Department of Justice. Some of the evidence and a summary of the others follow:

FREE

"FREE"

- 7 -

1. An order, dated March 3, 1947, issued by the Chairman of the Central Luzon Command, sets forth rules to govern the conduct of the members of the Hukbalahap, especially those entrusted with the commands of the Army, including rules to govern executions, and ends with the following exhortation:

"Comrades

"The successful and victorious struggle that we should carry could be achieved only by the strict observance of strict revolutionary discipline. All rules formulated are for the achievement of victory in our struggle. Let everyone of us observe with high revolutionary spirit these rules." (CDA-Exh. 12, 17.)

2. The rebel organizations have also usurped and are usurping judicial functions. They have made arrests and imposed and executed sentences. They have pretended to settle or decide land disputes in the form of judicial decisions (CDA-Exh. 84). They have a docket of the cases to be tried. In this docket there appear a few cases wherein the death penalty was imposed and executed. The following are some of the cases listed:

- (1) Candida Cunanan vs. Eustaquio Rivera (liq.)
(liq. means liquidated or filled);
- (2) Gregorio Javate vs. Juana Velarde de Frias (liq.);
- (3) Luis Galing et al. vs. Andres Manansala (liq.);
- (4) Florentino Corpus vs. Victoria Layona (liq.);
- (5) Carlos Nando vs. Ismael Lapuz (liq.);
- (6) Emilio Asentista vs. Co Chang Co (settled);
- (7) Pablo Corpus vs. Simona Geraldan (#10)
(This might mean fine);
- (8) Antonio Nanacbal vs. Isaac Ortiz (10 cavans of palay).
They solemnize marriages (CDA-Exh. 42).

3. Two important documents dated March 15, 1946, and June 25, 1946, respectively, which were seized by the agents of the law from the premises of Mateo del Castillo, reveal the plan of the members of these associations to overthrow the Government thru violence and assassination. Said documents were issued

"FREE"

"FREE"

- 8 -

by Mateo del Castillo, supreme head of the P.K.M., in the form of circulars and read as follows:

"CIRCULAR

"At the same Headquarters
March 15, 1946

"Colo. Ereksion, J. de Leon
and other Sq. Comdr.

"1. Inasmuch as we are in a political fight with fascist Roxas, who is supported by MacArthur, the following should be done (agreed upon at the meeting of our Military Committee—Balgos, Sampang, Falso, Alejandrino, and Villegas):

"2. The barrio councils should meet daily. Quotas should not be neglected, and the armed forces should be strengthened. In this way we shall win in the election by hook or by crook.

"3. A few men of the squadrons should be accompanied by HI and distributed among the American camps and feign to look for jobs, so as to get more and better arms and ammunition.

"4. We hold our Comrade Osmena by the nose, and we can do whatever we want to our enemies, the property owners and their followers, without any liability.

"5. Comdrs. Tom and Clark are ready to join us as soon as demobilized, especially in overthrowing the government regardless of whether Osmena or Roxas wins.

"6. We must be stout-hearted because the time has come. The government must not be given a chance because it is yet weak and in confusion. Efforts should be exerted to eliminate the property owners and the fascist followers of Roxas.

"7. When Roxas goes to us to campaign, take N. [may signify hahay, life]. Bring arms and experienced N's to Manila so that Roxas may be located at any time.

"8. There is no question that the Representatives from the four Central Luzon provinces will win, but it would be better if we are on top so that the Palace will be in our hands.

"9. The number of headquarters is now six, and you may know the addresses thru the Courier. If you still do not know the addresses, go to our determined Chinese comrades; that will not be conspicuous, for the Chinese are for Osmena, heart, money, etc. Osmena has full confidence in us in his desire to remain the President.

"10. If going to Manila, leave credentials behind, because in this place the people are not acquainted with our Organization. The other members should go to Manila to work as servants

- 9 -

"FREE"

to collaborators, sell balut, work as bootblacks, push carts, go to depots. We are negotiating with Camena so that we may be recognized as a guerrilla army and be incorporated into the P.A. In this way we can work as Military Police guards and can get results quick in any project.

"11. This should be known only to the Responsible members. Make it known that the government there in the province is linked with the government here. Anybody in the province who will oppose by reactionary acts or who affiliates with us for political convenience, should be killed /take his B./

"12. These orders of the Military Committee should be complied with and no time should be wasted.

"(Sgt.) Mateo del Castillo
MATEO DEL CASTILLO
Supreme Command"

"CIRCULAR

"Second Headquarters
June 25, 1946

"To R.C. 9, 7, 3, 6, and sub-R.C.
Col. Ereksion
H.Q. Mandal, San Julian

"SPECIAL ORDER

"1. All squadrons are hereby ordered to attack all enemies, especially the MP's and guerrillas, so that they will have fear and change their mind and give up their posts.

"2. It is hereby ordered that two squadrons, the famed 8-8, 5-5, 4 or some men of Col. Rio Aquino, enter Manila to solve the problem in Manila. The provincial roads should not be used. Use bancas via Calumpit, Hagonoy, until Navotas, Malabon, and then disperse. Some should enter Balintawak via La Loma Cemetery. Arms should be concealed by the Chinese comrades.

"3. The whole country will go to the house of Julia on the 4th to give again to the puppets and reactionaries what we are striving for. We do not agree with that, and to stop it give them a little feast, especially those who control the government.

"4. According to Comdr. Dick and Clark this should be done, and this was done even in their country in early days in order to succeed. Don't be afraid; only a few lives will be lost in order to win. In death there is success, and if there is no death there is no success.

"5. Among our Political Appeasers we shall still see who are the soft-hearted followers of the President. Although we now have some whom we expect to swallow the Political Conference

"FREE"

- 10 -

"FREE"

bait and who may come to our side because of political ambition.

"6. All Reg. Comdrs. should come here for instruction from Comdrs. Clark and Tom. The quotas and contributions should not be neglected by members or nonmembers, because we are now facing a stiff fight. The war in the Philippines has just begun. All palay in the four provinces should be seized by force and converted into cash lest the enemy should recover it.

"7. Receive instructions from Comrade Representative Felso. Pampanga, Tarlac, and Bulacan have already received theirs. Make it known to the people that all who are wanted or may be wanted are already dead.

"(Sgd.) Mateo del Castillo
MATEO DEL CASTILLO
Supreme Command."

It will be recalled that about the time the second circular above quoted was issued on June 25, 1946, Mateo del Castillo, Luis Taruc, and other leaders of the Huk and P.K.M. were in negotiation with me at Malacanan for the settlement of the so-called agrarian problem in Central Luzon and which resulted in the passage of a law providing for the 70-30 division of the palay crop between landlords and tenants. That said leaders of the dissidents were not sincere is now proven by the said circular of Mateo del Castillo in which he referred apparently to the said negotiations as "political conference bait." The same circular shows that while they were ostensibly negotiating for a peaceful settlement of the so-called agrarian problem, Mateo del Castillo told his corebels: "The war in the Philippines has just begun. All palay in the four provinces should be seized by force and converted into cash lest the enemy should recover it."

4. Enrique de Guzman, alias De Leon, alias Silva, Hak Commander of Squadron 105, who was arrested in his house in the barrio of Magao, Concepcion, Tarlac, by an MP unit on April 19, 1946, and who appears to be an intelligent man, testified before Lt. Osterbaldo Z. Emilio on May 7, 1946, among other things, as follows:

"FREE"

- 11 -

"FREE"

"Q. Do you know that we have a government, which is the Commonwealth Government? A. Yes.

"Q. Then why are the Huk establishing another kind of government? A. It is the order of the high command given to me to form this government.

"X

X

X

"Q. Have you ever attended a school under your organization? A. We are studying.

"Q. In what place and when did you study?

"A. Barrio Bayo, Concepcion, Tarlac, in May 1945.

"Q. How many classmates did you have?

"A. We were eight.

"Q. Who were your teachers and what are their names? A. Ibarra, brother of Luis Taruc; one with the alias of Abias, Amelencio Concepcion, alias Magsakial; Fortunato Salonga, alias Legaspi.

"Q. How long did your course last?

"A. Only for two weeks.

"Q. What were the subjects taught in that school?

"A. They were taught how to fight, how to command, and if anyone of us commits a mistake or a crime we will be put under arrest.

"Q. What is the reason why you are holding this school? A. So that if we will be brought in a battle-field we will know what to do and if we move from one place to another we will also know what to do.

"X

X

X

"Q. Do you know the so-called Communism?

"A. Yes. It means we will fight the rich people who are not treating the poor people well.

"Q. Where did you know and learn about this Communism? A. The High Command was the one who taught us about this.

"X

X

X

"Q. Do you know the so-called PKM? A. Yes.

"Q. What do you know about this PKM?

"A. This PKM is the instrumentality of the Huk in organizing a government in the different barrios and towns, composed of a President, Vice-President, Treasurer, Secretary and a Chief of Defense.

"FREE"

"FREE"

- 12 -

"Q. Mention a barrio that you know which has a government of the Hukbalahaps and the different officials. A. I know a barrio name Balutu, Concepcion, Tarlac, which has a government of the Hukbalahaps. I know that this government has a president, a vice-president, a treasurer, a secretary, and a chief of defense, but I being in the military it is not my duty to so know.

"Q. Have you never heard the words 'Russia' and 'Communism' during your three years of being a member of the Hukbalahap organization? A. I heard these words from my comrades.

"Q. What have you heard about Russia and Communism from your comrades? A. If the Russians will arrive in the Philippines, we will have our independence and easy life.

"Q. How do you know that the Russians will arrive here in the Philippines? A. Salva, Sagcal, and Davidson (all aliases) of the high command were the ones who told me that the Russians will arrive here in the Philippines.

"Q. Have you not been taught that you do not like this government and that the Hukbalahaps want to establish a government here patterned after those of Russia? A. No.

"Q. Why then are you expecting the Russians to arrive here? What is the reason?

"A. So that the Philippines will have its independence.

"Q. Do you mean to tell me that without Russia arriving in the Philippines we are not going to have our independence?

"A. Because to tell you frankly, sir, the real truth is that the Hukbalahaps want to establish a government here in the Philippines which is communist in nature similar to that of Russia. Hence, in order to accomplish this, the Huks want to fight and overthrow this government. That is why we are expecting Russia to arrive in the Philippines in order to help us accomplish this end.

"x

x

x

"Q. Have you ever heard of the CLO and the Democratic Alliance? A. Yes, I have heard of them.

"Q. What have you heard about them? A. The CLO and the Democratic Alliance in conjunction with the Hukbalahap organization is similar to husband and wife as these organizations are part and parcel of the Communist Party in the Philippines.

"FREE"

- 13 -

"FREE"

"Q. You said that the Kikes in collaboration with these different organisations and formed into this Communist Party are organising a government communistic in form and patterned after that of Russia. Do you know what procedure or system is being used to accomplish this end?

"FREE"

- 14 -

"FREE"

"A. We have to organize the people so that after all the people are organized we can form a government.

"Q. After having all the people organized and this government that you are talking about is being formed, how can that government function when there is a government that is now functioning? A. Because when all the people in the Philippines shall have joined this organization, we will have sufficient force to fight, replace, and overthrow the government of the Commonwealth of the Philippines.

"Q. Do you know some local high Hukbalahap commanders in the Communist Party? A. Yes.

"Q. Who are they? A. I know Luis Taruc, Caste Alejandrino, Juan Faleo, Col. Jose de Leon, alias Dimasalang, and Shanal, to be among others as the highest Hukbalahap commanders." (Exhibit O-2, under-scoring supplied.)

Felipe Dison, alias Kintang, of the barrio of Balutu, Concepcion, Tarlac, Huk commander of Squadron 21, testified before the same Lieutenant Emilia on May 7, 1946, among other things as follows:

"Q. Do you know whether the government of the Hukbalahaps recognize the government that we have in the Philippines at present? A. We do not recognize the Commonwealth Government. As a proof of this we do not even pay our residence certificate.

"Q. You said that the Huks have arms. Why is it that the Huks are afraid to live in the towns?

"A. Because the Huks are overpowered by the government.

"Q. Do you know the so-called PKM? A. Yes, I know.

"Q. What do you know about this PKM? A. What I know of this PKM is that is the Hukbalahap. The PKM, the Hukbalahap Army, the Democratic Alliance and the SRA have the same policies and aims.

"Q. Are these different organizations you have just mentioned, one and the same? A. That is what I have been told, they are just one and the same.

"Q. Are these organizations not combined together under one name? A. I have heard that these organizations are combined under one name, the Communist Party.

"Q. This government that the Hukbalahaps have, what are the means of its support? A. This government is being supported by the quota taken by the PKM from its members. They also get support from members of the Communist Party." (Exhibit O-6; under-scoring supplied.)

Dominador L. Salenga, alias Juan Conde, residing at 39 Craig, Sampaloc, Manila, and an employee of the Marsal

"FREE"

- 15 -

"FREE"

Press in Manila, testified on July 6, 1946, before Lt.

F. R. Enriquez of the Criminal Investigation Section, G-2, MFC, that he was a Huk and at the same time a communist and that "the most immediate and ultimate plan of the Huk is to assassinate President Roxas." I quote from his testimony as follows:

"Q. Why are you now in the office of the Criminal Investigation Section, MFC (PA)? A. I was taken in for questioning re Hukbalahap activities nowadays.

"Q. Why are you being questioned regarding the Hukbalahaps? Are you a member of the Huks?

"A. Yes, sir, I am a Huk and at the same time a communist.

"Q. Will you explain in detail what you mean by telling me that you are a Huk and at the same time a communist? What is the difference, distinction and similarities between the communist and the Huks?

"A. I am only a member of the Communist Party but I am a 2d lieutenant in the Hukbalahaps. The Communist Party is a political organization responsible for the establishment of the Hukbalahap organization.

"Q. As 2d lieutenant of the Huk organization what do you know about the most critical and particular plans of the organization? A. The most immediate and ultimate plans of the Huks is to assassinate President Roxas.

"Q. Will you narrate to me the means and immediate plans of the Huks to assassinate President Roxas?

"A. I am not acquainted with the immediate plans of assassination but I am very sure that there exist a Huk plot to assassinate President Roxas.

"Q. You said that you are sure there is a plot to assassinate the President, why are you so sure about it?

"A. I know of the plot to assassinate Pres. Roxas because it was revealed to me by Felixberto Olalia, @ 'Diego Silang,' National Chairman of the CLO in Manila and Lieutenant Colonel of the Huk Forces in Manila.

"Q. How and when was the plot to assassinate the President intended to be executed? A. The plot to assassinate the President is to be executed by all means possible when opportunity arises.

"Q. How did Felixberto Olalia reveal to you about the plot to assassinate President Roxas? A. Sometimes in the latter part of June, I approached Felixberto Olalia to get my pay for the printing job I rendered him but he told me that he has no money yet. Olalia even said, 'I have not yet even paid the boys who are to assassinate President Roxas.' I was sure then and there that there is a prearranged plot to assassinate President Roxas.

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- 16 -

"FREE"

"Q. Do you know the people responsible for the plot to assassinate President Roxas? A. I do not know exactly the people who are responsible for the plot to assassinate President Roxas.

"Q. What /are/ the reasons of the Huks behind the purpose to assassinate President Roxas? A. I have no idea about the general purpose of Huks in plotting the assassination of President Roxas but in my opinion it is because President Roxas is exercising the fascist form of government in the Philippine Islands which is contrary to our principles.

"Q. What are the fascist principles of President Roxas as you have said which are contrary to the principles of the Huks? A. What the Huks call fascist principles in the administration of President Roxas is his inability to support the Huk organization.

"Q. Was there a conference you know in the organization of the Huks regarding the plot to assassinate President Roxas? If there was, will you tell me when and where? A. I am very sure that there had been a conference among Huk higher-ups regarding the plot to assassinate President Roxas, but I do not know when and where they held the conference.

"Q. As a second lieutenant in the Huk forces in the city of Manila, you must know all the circumstances and deliberation surrounding the plot to assassinate President Roxas. Will you then tell me everything you know about the conference? A. I know only that there was a conference regarding the assassination. I do not know what happened in the conference because I was not present there.

"Q. How did you then know that there was a conference among the Huks for its sole purpose of deciding matters pertinent to the assassination of Pres. Roxas?

"A. I am sure there was a conference to decide the assassination of President Roxas, because I know that it is the policy of the Huk organization to hold a conference among the Huk higher-ups before their plan is to be put into execution." (Exhibit x-23.)

Pedro Sicut, alias Edision, 21 years of age, of Santa Rita, Pampanga, testified on July 3, 1946, before Lts. Medardo T. Justiano and Reynando Bigarin that he entered the Huk organization in September, 1944, because he was conscripted by Paulo Santos, alias Pampanga, a Huk leader; that he had been commissioned four times to kidnap somebody; that he, in company with Mamerto Cortez, Jesus Catacutan, Alfredo Valencia, Atty. Segundo Pineda, Cayetano Canlas, Monico Salalila, Nicolas Ticsay, and Francisco Pineda, had kidnapped Manuel Lanza, ex-mayor of Santa Rita, Pampanga; Florencia

"FREE"

"FREE"

- 17 -

Manalo of the same town; Olegario Suarez of Bacolor, Pampanga; and Mar de Leon; that all the persons kidnapped by them were killed; and that Peregrino Taruc and Farnacio Sempang had planned to assassinate the President thru Dominador Salanga and his gang. (Exhibit H-21.)

Jose Catacutan, President of the PKM in the barrio of Magao, Concepcion, Tarlac, testified before Municipal Mayor Alfredo Castro of Concepcion, Tarlac, on May 11, 1946, that the other officers of that organization were the vice-president, treasurer, secretary, chief of defense, and chief of economic improvement. He further testified as follows:

"Q. Are all these different officials also elected?

"A. The Chief of Economic Improvement is elected and the rest are only appointed.

"Q. Who makes this appointment? A. I want to further clarify my statement. What I mean is aside from the President and Chief of Economic Improvement being elected, the Treasurer, Vice-President, Secretary and Chief of Defense are also elected. Only the different leaders responsible for guard duties are the only ones appointed. The elected officers as a body make the appointment.

"Q. Who compose the electorate? A. The people of the barrio.

"Q. What is the system of election? A. There are two organizers who direct the gathering of the people of

"FREE"

- 18 -

the barrio and upon being gathered at a designated place, these organizers direct the elections by means of viva voce. All the candidates are presented to the people and their names announced, after which the election is being made.

"FREE"

"Q. What is the term of office of the different officers elected? A. There is no specific term. We stay in office until relieved.

"Q. In case the people desire a change in any particular position, what procedure is used in effecting such change? A. The people will consult the organizer so that another election can be held.

"Q. What are the names of the organizers during your incumbency? A. One by the alias name of Tanag. Another is Demetrio Aguas, alias E. Padacuras. Still another is a woman by the name of Amelia (alias).

"Q. What is the nature of the duties of these elected officials as a whole with the PKM? A. Orders emanate from the organizers. When an order is given to me as President, I relay same to my subordinate officials for compliance. The main duties are (1) We undertake the collection, namely, one saven of palay from every house yearly, P1.00 from every member for the Cooperative Store, and P1.20 for every member with purpose unknown but definitely this amount goes to the PKM. The last two amounts are given monthly. (2) Different guards are stationed at different places in the capacity of a communication system to warn the Hukbalahaps of the approach of the agencies of the law. (3) We undertake the responsibility of giving accommodation to any visiting Hukbalahap squadron. We see to it that the visiting soldiers are properly taken care of. (4) The barrio people are instructed to plant crops, the use of which will be for an emergency aid to the PKM.

"Q. As an organized unit, do you have any set of laws to be followed? A. There are.

"Q. Can you mention some of those laws?

"A. I can only cite one which is the 60-40 sharing of crops.

"Q. Do you have a copy of this law in your possession right now? A. I have some copies but I left in the barrio.

"Q. In case these laws are violated, what agency tries and decides infractions made? A. The soldiers of the Hukbalahap.

"Q. Has the Hukbalahap any relation with the PKM?

"A. There is.

"Q. What relationship exists? A. The PKM financially supports the Hukbalahaps and promulgates orders from them.

"Q. Are you not holding any meetings? A. We do.

"Q. How many meetings do you hold, say in one month?

"FREE"

- 19 -

"A. Sometimes twice or three times a month.

"FREE"

"Q. What do you take up in these meetings?

"A. Previous to the elections, the meetings we had referred mostly to the elections.

"Q. What particular reference did you discuss during the elections? A. We issued instructions to the people to vote for Osmena, Simpuno and the rest of the candidates of Osmena. And it was made clear that any voter refusing to vote for the Osmena wing will be killed.

"Q. Do you know whether any person was killed for refusing to vote for Osmena? A. Yes, I know. They are Juan Baluyot, Juan Baluyot and their respective families. I cannot say whether they have been killed but until now they are still missing.

"X

X

X

"Q. Did you join and become the president of the PKM voluntarily? A. No.

"Q. Why then did you accept the post of President?

"A. Because if I refused, I will be severely punished.

"Q. You said that you are a resident of Bo. Magao, why are you here now in the town of Concepcion?

"A. Because I heard reliably that all those that did not vote for Osmena will be killed by the Hukbalahap. In view of this, and for my personal security, I was forced to move to a place of safety.

"Q. During your incumbency as president, did you not hear any lecture or speech delivered or directives, orders and memoranda concerning Communism?

"A. I did. In one particular meeting I heard an organizer by an alias name of Dinson speaking about the principles of Communism which he wanted to be adopted in the Philippines.

"Q. What were the highlights of this speech on Communism? A. He was talking about the equalization of property. The property of the rich should be confiscated and equally distributed among the masses.

"Q. Did he not talk about Russia? A. He did.

"Q. What did he talk about Russia? A. Inasmuch as the Hukbalahap and the PKM do not recognize the government of the Commonwealth of the Philippines, the speaker was telling the people that they expect Russia to come to the Philippines and help them overthrow this Government.

"Q. Are you positively sure and did you actually and personally hear these words uttered? A. I do."
(Exhibit 20; underscoring supplied.)

"FREE"

- 20 -

"FREE"

Perfecto Calma y Manculabnan, a captain of the Huk organization, testified before Agents Senen S. Ricafort and Querubin Manipon of the Intelligence and Investigation Section of the MPC at San Fernando, Pampanga, on September 27, 1947, regarding the execution of Fiscal Feliciano Gardiner of Pampanga, his two sons, and his driver by order of Luis Taruc, supreme Huk commander, as follows:

"Q. Can you relate to us the circumstances surrounding the capture and the decision to execute the late Fiscal Gardiner? A. Sometime in the year 1944, while I was at the GHQ in San Isidro, San Luis, Pampanga, Rufina Regalado, alias Joe Regalis, alias Pat Dimasano, and several companions whom I could no longer remember were sent to Calumpit, Bulacan, to get batteries. When they returned Fiscal Gardiner, his driver, and two boys were with them. Fiscal Gardiner was brought to the HQ of the DI, the driver to a certain house of strong materials, and the two boys to the house where the wife of Luis Taruc was staying. Upon their arrival Sol and Ellen reported to Luis Taruc the capture of Fiscal Gardiner, and when they came back Luis Taruc was with them. Luis Taruc investigated Fiscal Gardiner, and after the investigation he told Sol (Tomas Calma), Ellen (Sergio Cayanan), and Jesse (Almari Samson) that Fiscal Gardiner should be executed, and then left.

"Q. What happened to Fiscal Gardiner after this?

"A. He was also investigated by Sol, Ellen, and Jesse, and after the investigation we discussed their findings that Fiscal Gardiner should be executed. I told them that the guilt of Fiscal Gardiner may not be very positive because not all puppets are bad. They told me that they have positive proofs that Fiscal Gardiner is a collaborator, and we all have agreed to report to Luis Taruc their findings. When they returned, I was told that the final decision is to execute Gardiner.

"Q. After the decision to execute Fiscal Gardiner was confirmed by Luis Taruc, what happened?

"A. After this, Sol and Jesse took Fiscal Gardiner from the HQ of the DI to execute him.

"Q. Do you know whether or not Fiscal Gardiner was executed? A. Yes, sir, they told me they executed him already.

"Q. Do you know where he was executed?

"A. No, sir.

"Q. What happened to the driver and to the two boys? A. The decision of Luis Taruc, Sol, Ellen, and Jesse in the case of the driver was to execute him also in spite of the fact that he was not found guilty of collaboration, because they feared that if he would be set free he might report the matter to the authorities.

"FREE"

- 21 -

"FREE"

So that on the night of the date of the execution of Fiscal Gardiner, Sol and Jesse came to the house where I was guarding the driver and took him out with them to be executed.

"Q. Do you know where the driver was executed?

"A. No, sir.

"Q. What happened to the two boys? A. I heard Sol, Ellen, and Jesse talking that one of the boys was shot to death by the guards because he attempted to escape, and the other one was executed because they considered him a burden to them in moving from one place to another.

"Q. Upon whose order was Fiscal Gardiner captured?

"A. It was the order of the GHQ of the Hukbalahap, because the name of Fiscal Gardiner was included in the list of persons wanted in the Hukbalahap.

"Q. What is the position of Rufino Regalado, alias Joe Regalis, alias Pat Dimasano, in the GHQ of the DI?

"A. Rufino Regalado, alias Joe Regalis, alias Pat Dimasano, was the Chief of the DI in the province of Bulacan." (See folder entitled "Statement Signed by Perfecto Calma.")

Gayetano Canlas, alias Pat V. Gloria, of San Antonio,

Baselor, Pampanga, testified before Lt. Noli R. Reyes on July 5,

"FREE"

- 22 -

"FREE"

1946, in the office of the Chief, Criminal Investigation Section, G-2, MPC, regarding the atrocities committed on the entire Tuano family of Bacolor, Pampanga, by him and other Huks in April, 1944; that they arrested Tuano, his wife, and three children by order of Ramon, alias Cuyugan. Among other things he said:

" . . . We were then ordered by 'Cuyugan' to bring the persons of Tuano and his family to the schoolhouse of Concepcion. In the schoolhouse the wife of Tuano was raped, first by 'Manasoc,' second by Mamerto Cortez, third by 'Pandaypira,' and the fourth by 'Kulafu.' While the four above men were raping the wife of Tuano, we were busy digging holes behind the schoolhouse which is approximately 200 meters from the schoolhouse. In the course of the raping of Mrs. Tuano, I was ordered by 'Pampanga' to bring Tuano to the hole. Near the hole, Tuano was questioned by 'Pampanga' as to whether he is a spy or not and that as to how many persons he has ordered to be killed by the Japs. Tuano answered that he was not a spy, neither has he ordered people to be killed and that he has got connections with 'Isic.' At this juncture, Pampanga boxed Tuano. Then 'Peping,' who was one of our companions not mentioned in my previous statements, got Tuano and asked him if it is not true that he was a spy. Tuano said no. At this juncture, 'Peping' stabbed Tuano with a dagger at the stomach which caused Tuano down. Then Tuano was dropped at the hole. Then I was ordered again by 'Pampanga' to take the eldest son of Tuano. Upon reaching the hole, 'Berting' instantaneously stabbed him and dropped him in the same hole. Then 'Pampanga' ordered 'Jessie' (another man I failed to mention above) to take the other two boys. 'Berting' also stabbed them to death, the elder brother first. Then Mrs. Tuano was brought to the hole and ordered to face backward. 'Berting' then boxed her causing her to fall into the hole. After that we were then ordered to cover the hole. After that we went back to the house of Sergio wherein the sacks of clothes have been deposited and divided the clothes among ourselves. I was given one woolen long pant, one drill short pant and one piece of cloth (white) which I made into a shirt. After that we were ordered to go home." (Exhibit H-22)

Various other leaders and members of the Hukbalahap and PKM also gave testimony before the agents of the law, among whom may be cited the following together with the substance of their testimony:

Sworn affidavit of BENJAMIN PINEDA on sedition and forcible taxation. (Exhibit G-1.)

Sworn affidavit of PABLO SANTOS on sedition, forcible taxation, and coercion in the free exercise of suffrage. (Exhibit G-4.)

"FREE"

- 23 -

"FREE"

Sworn affidavit of PILOMENO FIGAROA, spy for Huks, reveals plans to overthrow the present form of government by revolution. (Exhibit H-4.)

Sworn affidavit of DOMINADOR PONCE: threats and coercion in the free exercise of suffrage in the last elections; illegal and forcible taxation among the people. (Exhibit H-6.)

Sworn affidavit of FELIX SANTOS: existence of a government within a government; interrelations of Huk and PKM, as one and the same organization. (Exhibit H-7.)

Sworn affidavit of CANDIDO TAPNIO: kidnapping. (Exhibit H-10.)

Sworn affidavit of SIMON ADRIANO: reveals relations of PKM and Huk; requirements for membership; revelation of arsenals and hideout of Huk squadrons; murders, kidnappings committed by Huk members and other seditious activities. (Exhibit J-1.)

Sworn affidavit of GAVINO AQUINO: reveals illegal collection of fees; kidnapping; determined plans for the attack on MP garrisons, and other seditious activities. (Exhibit J-4.)

Sworn affidavit of VICENTE CALOQUAS: reveals kidnappings, plans for the overthrow of the present administration, and contemplated attacks on MP garrisons; existence of loose arms and ammunition of various calibers in Huk arsenals. (Exhibit J-5.)

Sworn affidavit of FELIPE DE LEON: reveals the presence of a government within a government by practice of unlawful solemnization of marriages; usurpation of power vested by law to duly authorized and appointed persons. (Exhibit K-2.)

Sworn affidavit of JESUS PARAS: reveals seditious activities of Huk, PKM, CLO, DA; forcible seizure of arms and duly licensed holders; violation of election law. (Exhibit K-3.)

Sworn affidavit of FLORENTINO BALINAG: reveals the presence of a government within a duly established government; murders, kidnapping, illegal taxation, and other seditious and subversive activities. Also mentions about Taruc. (Exhibit N-6.)

Sworn affidavit of JACINTO RAMOS: reveals the presence of a government within a government; interrelations of the Huk with its allied organizations and seditious and subversive activities of the Huks. (Exhibit O-5.)

Sworn affidavit of ROBERTO DATU: reveals positive seditious and subversive lawlessness, hideouts of criminals; tells on Mateo del Castillo; murders and kidnappings; and the positive existence of a government

"FREE"

- 24 -

"FREE"

of the Huks within a duly organized government of the people. (Exhibit R-4.)

Sworn statement of FERMIN SANTOS, alias REMIE: reveals the illegal existence of the Huk and PKM organizations; Huk squadrons that participated in the encounters of Tarlac, Pampanga, and Bulacan; subversive activities of the Huks; commission of murders; determined plans to fight the forces of the government; and revelation of Huk signals and insignias and other identifying marks. (Exhibit R-1.)

Sworn affidavit of FRANCISCO VALENZUELA: reveals positive encounters of Huks and MP's, seditious and subversive activities; murders committee; revelation that Camena is the highest official of the PKM; and forcible induction into the Huk army. (Exhibit R-7.)

Sworn affidavit of HIPOLITO EUSEBIO: reveals that Luis Taruc is the actual supreme head of the Huk army; that the Hukbalahap is a private and lawless army; and other seditious and subversive activities. (Exhibit R-18.)

Sworn affidavit of DONATO VILLAVICENCIO: reveals the actual existence of a government within a government; levy of forcible taxes; illegal procurement of firearms and ammunition in Tondo, Manila, through over-all commander Amando Castillo; murders, robberies, confirms Luis Taruc as supreme commander of Huk army. (Exhibit R-19.)

Sworn affidavit of CIRIACO BUNDOC: reveals actual existence of plans to overthrow the present form of government; murders and kidnappings committed and seditious and subversive activities of the Huks. (Exhibit S-1.)

Sworn affidavit of PASCUAL CUNDANGAN: reveals actual existence of a Huk government within a government; illegal and forcible taxation; encounters of Huks and MP's and other subversive activities. (Exhibit S-13.)

Sworn affidavit of Mateo Navarete: reveals whole barrio population as Huks; confirms Jesus Iava's stand with Huks and PKM; encounters with MP's; murders and sedition committed. (Exhibit S-13/1)

Sworn affidavit of ARTURO DE JESUS PASCUAL: reveals about the murder of ex-Mayor Roxas, Marcelo Cruz, and Rodolfo Icasiano; encounters of MP's and Huks; relations of Huk and PKM. (Exhibit S-12)

Sworn affidavit of JUAN VICTORIA: reveals about the murder of ex-Mayor Roxas et al.; encounters of Huke and MP's; and other seditious and subversive activities. (Exhibit S-23.)

"FREE"

- 25 -

"FREE"

5. On ambushes perpetrated by the Hukbalahaps on military police patrols, the following may be cited:

(1) On May 6, 1946, the 10th MPC Co. led by First Lt. Mamerto Lorenzo while on patrol duty in the barrio of Santa Monica, Aliaga, Nueva Ecija, was ambushed and treacherously attacked by a band of well-armed dissidents or rebels. Ten enlisted men of the MP company were killed. First Lt. Mamerto Lorenzo was captured and beheaded by the rebels.

(2) On June 6, 1946, a detachment of MP's were ambushed by the Huks near the town of Pantabangan, Nueva Ecija. Two MP's were killed and 6 were wounded.

(3) On March 14, 1947, a jeep patrol with 5 EM of the 19th MP Co. was ambushed and fired upon by an undetermined number of dissidents along the Hacienda Luisita road near the Central. Private Norberto Baun was killed and the civilian driver of the jeep was wounded.

(4) On April 10, 1947, 14 EM under the command of Lt. Pablo C. Cruz, while on their way to investigate a holdup in the barrio of San Miguel na Munti, Talavera, Nueva Ecija, were ambushed and fired upon by Huks armed with 30-caliber rifles, machineguns, and grenades. Lt. Pablo Cruz and Pvt. Santiago Mercado were killed and 6 others were wounded.

(5) On July 2, 1947, a jeep of the 10th MP Co. was ambushed by Huks at the barrio of Kaalimbangbangan, Gabatuan, Nueva Ecija. Lt. Jacinto Tabique and Cpl. Antonio Silvestre were killed.

(6) On July 14, 1947, Sgt. Gabino Miguel and Pvt. Clemente Mariano, while riding in a jeep on their way to the barrio of Bibiclat, Aliaga, Nueva Ecija, were ambushed by Huks headed by one Tanag. Sgt. Gabino Miguel was killed and Pvt. Clemente Mariano was wounded.

(7) On July 25, 1947, Sgts. Salvador Gatchalian and

"FREE"

"FREE"

and instantly killed by the rebels about 5 kilometers from San Luis, Pampanga.

(8) On August 19, 1947, Capt. Jose Gamboa, First Lt. Celestino Tianses, and Second Lt. Marciano Lising, all from the 155th Co., while riding in a jeep following an armored car, were fired upon by a group of about 100 dissidents armed with automatic rifles, Thompsons, and Garands and lined up on both sides of Highway No. 5 near the cemetery of San Miguel, Bulacan. First Lt. Celestino Tianses and Second Lt. Marciano Lising were killed.

(9) On September 5, 1947, a jeep patrol of 6 KM with Sgt. Ballesteros of the 12th MP Co. was fired upon by about 20 Huks armed with carbines and 30-caliber rifles in the barrio of San Isidro Malapit, San Isidro, Nueva Ecija. Sgt. Ballesteros and Pvt. Albino Macaigue were wounded.

(10) On October 3, 1947, Carling Maniques of Baluarte, Capan, Nueva Ecija, and four others riding in his truck, were ambushed in the barrio of Santo Cristo, Capan, Nueva Ecija. One Ramon Rames, 28 years old, was seriously wounded and later died in the Provincial Hospital of Nueva Ecija.

INVASIONS OF TOWNS BY HUKBALAHAPS

(6) Huks entered and raised their flag at Pantabangan, Nueva Ecija. In or about the month of June, 1946, Alejandro Viernes, alias Stalin, Commander of Joint Forces No. 108 with about 180 men, entered the town of Pantabangan, Nueva Ecija, and raised their Huk flag for more than twenty-four hours. The municipal officials did not offer any resistance because of the superiority in number of the Huks. After demanding from the civilians foodstuffs such as rice, chickens, goats, and carabaoes, they left the town, admonishing the civilians always to support the Huk organization. The MP forces under Capt. Ponziano Malili, S-3, Capt. Federico C. Oleres, then Asst. S-3, of Nueva Ecija province, proceeded to Pantabangan with forces of the 112th MP Co. under Capt. Nicanor Garcia, to verify the

"FREE"

FREE

information, but were not able to contact the dissidents at Pantabangan. They proceeded to the barrio of Marikit, between Pantabangan and Laur, where they engaged some dissidents. When our forces were on their way home, they were pocketed by the dissidents at the zigzag road, but owing to the initiative of our forces, they were able to extricate themselves from their precarious position and were able to fire their mortars and Cal. 150 and .30 machineguns. Investigation made on the field of battle showed that the Huks suffered heavy casualties which was verified later to have been seven cartloads of dead men. (Special Report, PC, Nueva Ecija, dated February 23, 1948.)

(2) Raid on the municipal building of Majayjay, Laguna. About 1000 hours, August 6, 1946, a group of more than 30 Huks under the leadership of Salvador Molasco armed with guns of different calibers raided the municipal building of Majayjay, Laguna. They were able to get one Garand, one carbine, one Thompson SMG, and one pistol. They also took one typewriter and stationery. (NR Laguna dated Sept. 2, 1946.)

(3) Raid on the town proper of San Isidro, Nueva Ecija. An estimated 200 Huks raided San Isidro, Nueva Ecija, town proper at 0200 hours, April 2, 1947. Said Huks burned houses at the southern part of the town. The dissidents were repulsed by the joint forces of the town policemen and civilian guards until 0400 hours when the Huks withdrew and dispersed. (WTR April 12, 1947.)

(4) Raid on the town proper of Laur, Nueva Ecija. About 2100 hours, May 9, 1947, Huks numbering around 100 under Lomboy and Liwayway raided the town proper of Laur and forced Municipal Treasurer Jose A. Vitoria to open the treasury safe and obtained therefrom more than ₱600. Policeman Fermin Sanchez was taken by the bandits with one Springfield rifle. Bandits robbed the townspeople of their money, personal belongings, rice, and carabaos. (WTR May 10, 1947.)

7. The members of the Bakhalahap have banded themselves

FREE

different districts of the provinces of Nueva Ecija, Tarlac, Bulacan, and Pampanga under the Central Luzon Command (CLC), with necessary reserve units (CDA-Exhs. 15, 237). They have made an organization chart of their government and have kept a roster of their armed forces together with the kind and nature of the arms or weapons issued and the number of rounds of ammunition given to each (CDA-Exh. 98). They have issued instructions and circulars particularly addressed to the Huk provincial commandants emphasizing the execution of their program for the expansion of their armed forces (CDA-Exhs. 25, 27, 32), and advising their members to follow always the ever-uncompromising revolutionary principles, to create illegal organizations in the most secret manner not known to their enemy (meaning the Government), to fortify their Huk outposts, and to improve their means of communication so as to be able to establish and create an effective espionage ring in every locality to watch all enemy movements (CDA-Exh. 53). Those instructions and circulars likewise exhorted their army to follow all theories of military strategy and tactics in their fight against their enemy (The Philippine Government), and especially to construct a base fortification in the province of Pampanga, and to intensify their secret or underground activities so as to have a well-considered and carefully prepared plan in instituting their military attacks on the enemy (CDA-Exhs. 22, 95).

8. The members of the P.K.M. were instructed to engage in propaganda work; in the procurement of medicine, clothing, and other needs; in supporting and promoting the activities of the army (CF-Exh. 15); and to find ways and means to obtain the needed cash or money to finance their continuous fights against the Government forces (CDA-Exh. 6). Thus, they were asked to collect contributions and/or taxes (letter of Mateo del Castillo dated June 25, 1946), and to sell whatever palay they could lay their hands on in the Central Luzon provinces, so as to convert

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